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TOPIC l. Military Installations in Ljubljana	
2. Registration of Athnic Germans	
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Military Installations in Ljubljana

- According to Yugoslav soldiers and civilians, the Belgian Barracks in Ljubljana (Y 2/D lil) houses the Eq Fourth Army. Source knew that besides this headquarters the barracks installation quartered a headquarters and a guard company. *
- 2. The Domobranen Barracks seemed to be occupied to capacity. An engineer equipment depot was also known to be located there. *
- 3. According to local residents, the barracks installation north-northwest of the main railroad station, which consisted of a semi-circular multi-story building, housed an army veterinary hospital. The installation was guarded by sentries, but soldiers were never seen in the yard. *
- 4. There was a barracks installation in the town which was generally called Artillery Barracks by both soldiers and civilians. Guns with a calibor of about 100 mm were seen there in the summer of 1949. It was generally known in Ljubljana that the installation quartered an artillery brigade of the Fourth Army. *
- 5. The St. Vid (7 B/D 32) barracks installation was located at the northeastern edge of the suburb of St. Vid, just east of the railroad line to Kranje (7 B/D 23). The installation consisted of one large multiple-story building. Up to early 1947, the 4th PT Construction Battalion had been quartered there; after that date a medical unit moved in. A motor transport unit was also located there. Then source occasionally visited St. Vid, his last visit taking place in October 1949, he always noticed heavy motor vehicle traffic on the road to the installation. Its occupation at that time was not known.
- 6. There was a cantonment just west of the village of Marija Polju (Y 2/D 41), south of the railroad line to Zidani Most (Y 2/D 92)(Steinbrucck). To the south it bordered on the road from Ljubljana-Most to Marija Polju. The cantonment was built in 1947 and consisted of 40 to 50 wooden buildings of two sizes, the one, 10x35 meters, having a capacity of 150 to 200 men, the other one, 10x25 meters, of 80 to 100.

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- 7. There were four wooden buildings on the south side of the main railroad station and two bunkers with loopholes, about 4 meters high. The buildings were guarded by soldiers.
- 8. The House of the Yugoslav Army was opposite the railroad station. This was formerly the Miglitsch Hotel. Many officers dined there.
- 9. The motor vehicles of the Fourth Army were repaired at the motor vehicle repair shop located in the old exhibition halls. *
- 10. There was a large supply depot in the woods northeast of Marija Polju, east of the airfield and about 1 km north of the railroad line to Zidani Most. A road ran due northeast from Marija Polju to this depot. PWs erested six wooden garages near the depot in 1947.
- 11. There was another supply depot, granded by soldiers, on the east side of the Ljubljana-Domzale (Y 2/D 72) road, about 1 km south of the bridge across the Sava Rier. The installation was protected by camouflage nets. Emplacements of heavy AA guns were northeast of the depot, about 700 meters south of the Sava-River.
- 12. A fuel dump, 800x100 meters, extended just west of the Ljubljana-Kranje railroad line, about 300 meters southeast of the St. Vid Barracks. Large piles of fuel drums were seen at this dump.

Registration of Ethnic Germans for the Draft

13. According to Yugoslav citizens of German origin living in Belgrade, ethnic Germans were registered for service with the Yugoslav Armed Forces for the first time in early August 1950. Induction orders had not yet been sent out to these persons by 15 August 1950.

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* Hone Comment. These statements essentially agree with previous information from PWs. See Attached to the referenced report was a map of Ljubljana in which the Belgian Barracks mentioned in the present report was numbered 35; the Dombranen Barracks 36; the barracks buildings located northwest of the main railroad station ?2, 17, and 18; the Artillery Barracks 37; and the motor vehicle repair shop 52.

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